

इंटरनेट

मानक

### Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 10985 (1984): Needle, Acupuncture [MHD 1: Surgical Instruments]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”



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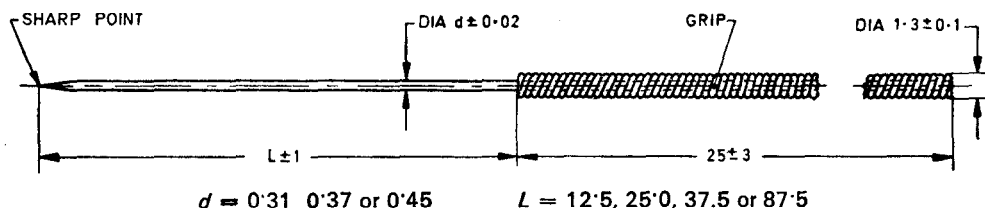




Indian Standard

# SPECIFICATION FOR NEEDLE, ACUPUNCTURE

1. **Scope** — Dimensional and other requirements of acupuncture needle used in acupuncture therapy.
2. **Shape and Dimensions** — As shown in Fig. 1.



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 NEEDLE, ACUPUNCTURE

## 3. Material

**3.1 Needle** — Stainless steel wire conforming to Designation 04Cr18Ni10 or 07Cr18Ni9 of IS : 6528-1972 'Specification for stainless steel wire'.

**3.2 Grip** — Stainless steel wire of the same composition as specified in 3.1 or copper wire.

**4. Workmanship and Finish** — The needle shall be free from foreign matter, embedded metal particles, pits, burrs, cracks and other surface defects. Grip portion shall be made by close winding of stainless steel or copper wire. It shall not have any sharp edges and shall provide a good grip. The end of the needle shall be sharp. The needle shall be flexible.

## 5. Tests

**5.1 Flexibility** — Hold the needle grip in a suitable vice horizontally and apply a vertical force so that the needle bends to  $60^\circ$  from the horizontal. On release of the force, the needle shall take no permanent set. The needle shall be considered as having failed if it breaks before  $60^\circ$  from the horizontal.

**5.2 Sharpness of the needle point** — Take an aluminium foil 0.02 mm thick and clean it with alcohol or benzene and mount suitably so that it is spread taut and the needle may penetrate vertically. Stand the needle with its point touching the foil ensuring that the weight of the needle did not act on foil. Apply load on the grip gently starting with 1 g. Then increase the load gradually so as to reach the test load in about 30 seconds. The needle shall penetrate aluminium foil with a test load not exceeding 30 g.

**5.3 Corrosion Resistance** — Test the needle in accordance with IS : 7531-1975 'Method for boiling and autoclaving test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments'. It shall show no sign of corrosion after the test.

**6. Marking** — The packet containing the needle shall be marked with the manufacturers name, initials or recognized trade mark and also the words 'Stainless Steel'.

**6.1 ISI Certification Marking** — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution.

**7. Packing** — The needle shall be packed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.